

Constitutional Revision Isn't Dead

It was so close. It was like the football game where the underdog home team scored early, held its lead until the last few seconds and then saw victory evaporate.

The proposed new constitution for Oregon went into the 1963 legislature as a definite underdog. It contained a lot of ideas new to the state and it called for a thorough revamping of state government operation.

With enough individual changes to displease practically everyone, it seemed likely enough legislators who disliked parts of the document would stop it in its tracks. At the same time, the work of interim committees had many times been given short shrift in the past.

Making success even more unlikely was the well-timed snubbing of the document by the state Bar Association just before the legislative session started.

But two things contributed to the near success of the effort to again mark Oregon as an enlightened and progressive state.

First, no one could deny the Constitutional Revision Commission was made up of sound thinkers of the prestige variety who had gone to great effort to perform the compilation of the streamlined document.

Secondly, the legislature gave early notice it was going to study the document thoroughly and deal with it in a statesmanlike way. The legislators seemed to realize this was above politics.

With just enough votes, the proposed constitution, with only minor changes, made it through the House. Douglas County's Sidney Leiken and W. O. Kelley gave it their support, as they said they probably would, before the session started.

With this action, the bright glow of hope welled up in the proponents. Now, if only 20 votes could be secured in the

Senate, the new constitution would be brought to the people. The Constitutional Revision Commission and other supporters had great optimism they could sell it to the people.

But where Speaker of the House Clarence Barton was an active supporter of the new document, the Senate had no such champion. Senate President Ben Musa of The Dalles had said from the beginning he didn't like the document at all.

It wasn't long before the fight took the pattern the proponents of the constitution had feared. The vote was snagged on reapportionment by an Eastern Oregon delegation. The House, having taken heed of the voters at the last general election had changed the proposed constitution's apportionment program back to the present method. The minority in the Senate ignored the voters and tried to establish reapportionment the voters had rejected.

A compromise of sorts was worked out to bring the constitution to a vote. But the bluish of statesmanship was gone. The vote was negative. It came to life again when a majority approved a request to reconsider. This time the snag was the fear of too strong an executive branch in the constitutional proposal.

The final vote came, and the two-thirds majority necessary was missed by three votes. (Sen. Al Flegel made the Douglas delegation unanimous with his yes vote.) It was a bitter disappointment, but all is not lost.

The nearness of success indicates an awareness that a new document is needed. It may take many more battles and some time, but the failure in the legislature is just one setback. The seed has been planted, and enough people are vitally enough interested to make certain it doesn't die for lack of nurturing.

Still a Few Chestnuts in the Fire



Country Of Kenya Ripe For Conflict



By ROBERT C. QUARK

The lovely land of Kenya, in British East Africa, would appear to be as ripe a cauldron for conflict as ever bubbled, following the elections which are a prelude to full independence. The country will be split into seven more or less tribally identified districts, each with its own assembly, but will be undoubtedly dominated in Legislative Council and cabinet by the politically potent Kikuyu tribe which powered the Mau Mau.

The Western tribes, the Northern tribes, the Southern tribes, the Coastal tribes, and the powerful Somali population of the Northern Provinces absolutely despise the Kikuyu and their cousins. The Somalis are asking secession to Somalia. Pitched battles have been going on for years between the Suk and Turkana, the Rendille-Samburu and their enemies up the hill, the Embus and Merus. The Suk on the Uganda border constantly attack the Ugandan Karamoja people as well as the Turkana, who will fight anybody for fun.

Air Full of Iron

The air has been full of flying iron for ages, but has increased its deadly activity in the past two years, as guns have dribbled steadily across the Ethiopian and Sudanese borders. New bands of outlaws, working on the old Mau Mau formula, now call themselves the "Land Freedom Army," and they raid and kill with the same consistency of Mau Mau, insofar as oath-taking and general outlawry is concerned.

There is a keen eye pinned by various tribal groups on other people's cattle and grazing lands. The Kikuyu eye the rich grasslands of the Masai and the Western tribes—the Nandi, Kipsigis, and Kisii—with a greedy gaze. The Akamba also have an eye on the Masai land, and the traffic in bows and poisoned arrows is mighty. There have been several fatal border clashes between the Kamba and the Masai, in cattle disputes.

The Sultanate of Zanzibar still owns the 10-mile-wide Coastal Strip, which contains the major port of Mombasa, and whichever party powers Kenya, a prime objective is the ceding of Zanzibar's ownership of the strip to the central Kenya government. Another deeply beloved aim of all parties and tribes, however hate-filled, is the rejection of all British troops from the powerful base at Kaha-ha, outside of Nairobi, which constitutes Britain's last real outpost for the East.

Prating Loud

Much has been loudly prated of the security of land tenure for black and white Kenyan alike, including old Jomo Kenyatta's recent piece of licksaple publicity involving a group of white scoundrels who also happen to be hopeful farmers. But the full truth is that landless natives, having been told that all African land belongs to them, by this same paragon of ancient duplicity, Kenyatta, now squat at will on farms, and defy removal.

A fuller truth is that one luscious, loam section of Kenya, the South Kinangop, has already been hijacked by the land redistribution machinery, and scores of white farmers have been kicked off the land for minuscule payments (still unpaid) which do not consider either improvement or buildings. I know of one family which has been given a deadline of June 1 to leave the land that they carved out of the wilderness in 1906, and turned into a paradise of agricultural competence. This comes a tough tough for white Africans in their late seventies, to leave a land created from barest bush by harsh labor and loving care.

There are long and short lists of

The Editor's Corner
By Charles V. Stanton

Big Run Of Chinook Eyed As Recovery Of Umpqua

Is the current migration of spring chinook salmon — promising at this time to set a new record — the beginning of the long hoped for recovery of the North Umpqua River?

Game Department observers are very interested in this possibility, according to Jerry Bauer, fishery biologist at the regional office in Roseburg.

This season's migration of chinook salmon is far ahead of normal for this time of year. Examination also gives most encouraging data concerning success of the hatchery program.

The spring chinook salmon migration in the North Umpqua has been comparatively static in late years. But recent observation and creel checks give hope that the river may be recovering from a critically reduced fish population.

Many theories are given why fish population dropped so drastically in the North Umpqua River, once one of the world's finest fishing streams. One reason is that of overfishing, especially commercial fishing.

For many years a commercial fishery near the mouth of the river extracted a large per cent of the salmon run. The net fishery also prevented escape of the larger fish. Only smaller fish succeeded in bypassing the nets. As is true with almost any form of life, the escapement of only the smaller fish soon was reflected in the size of the fish seen in following migrations.

But Bauer points with great pride and satisfaction to one factor connected with this year's migration.

Salmon Checked

Salmon are carefully checked at the counting station at the power dam at Winchester. There it has been found that more than 30 per cent of the fish crossing the counting board are hatchery fish. Checks of catches by sports fishermen reveal that anglers are taking between 15 and 20 per cent hatchery fish in their catches. This indicates a high measure of success in the hatchery program, Bauer reports.

It is a well known fact that the number of salmon in a stream has a pronounced effect on population of other species—steelhead, cutthroat trout, and others. Thus, if the North Umpqua is restored as a salmon producing river, it also may become a far better stream for general fishing.

We hope!

Nets Taken Out

Nets were taken out of the river by legislative acts in 1947 and 1949. Since that time there has been a most noticeable gain in the size of the fish. Salmon this year, in particular, are far above the average. This, however, isn't true only of the Umpqua. Fishermen are reporting bigger salmon along the entire coast.

About the time nets were eliminated from the Umpqua, the volume of food in the river took a nose dive.

Diamond Lake previously had produced a large surplus of food. Much of this surplus came down Lake Creek and into the Umpqua. But Diamond Lake became filled with reeds, a trash fish. These fish consumed all available food, causing death of most of the game fish in the lake—a lake that once was the nation's chief producer of rainbow trout eggs.

Biologists are not unanimous in support of the theory that food supply was short in the Umpqua. But a good many observers contend that there has been only enough food for a certain number of fish, and that that is one reason why population has been fairly static. The river, they hold, is like a pasture upon which stock may be fed. It can support only as many fish as can find food.

Lake Poisoned

Then Diamond Lake was poisoned. Trash fish were killed out. There has been a resurgence of food production in the lake.

Creel checks during the last couple of years show downstream fishermen catching an increasingly large percentage of naturally spawned fish from a river which for a long time was almost totally dependent on planted fish. This is believed to indicate a trend toward recovery.

Chinook salmon coming into the river this year were spawned four and five years ago—some four, some five. In number they are far ahead of the average.

It is possible, of course, that the migration has been early and will drop in June, normally the month when the most fish are counted. Everyone interested has his fingers crossed with regard to that possibility.

South Korea Elections Set

SEOUL (UPI) Premier Kim Hyun Chul predicted today that South Korea's next presidential election will be held before Oct. 15, and elections for a new national assembly 30 to 40 days later.

Kim told a news conference that a cabinet subcommittee studying the election timetable will make its recommendations "very soon."

Gen. Park Chung Hee, strong man of South Korea's military junta regime, has ordered the subcommittee to recommend dates to the full cabinet as soon as possible.

The premier said the cabinet also was studying the question of Park's possible retirement from the army. The general has promised to give up his military rank if he runs for president—as he is expected to do.

Jaycees Approve Program Budget

The Roseburg Junior Chamber of Commerce approved a \$2.58 budget for 1963-64 "which was recommended by the Board of Directors at this meeting last week.

Emphasis will be placed on community development, along with youth sports, religion and public relations, by the Jaycees.

A report indicated that membership in the organization is climbing.

The board of directors and officers of the Jaycees are: Bob Stevens, president; Don Akre, external vice president; John Fousl, internal vice president; Larry Green, secretary; Dick Davis, treasurer; Bill Donnelly, Ron Strickling, Bill Smith and Ken Miller, directors; and Glen Yates, state director.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington comes the news that President Kennedy will visit Ireland next month but won't visit the village of Blarney, or Blarney Castle — and so it follows that he won't kiss the famous Blarney Stone.

Why not?

Two reasons are offered:

1. Kissing the Blarney Stone involves contortions that would be bad business for the President's back, which he strained back in 1961 while planting a ceremonial tree in the course of a state visit to Ottawa, Canada's capital.
2. He doesn't need to kiss the Blarney Stone, because he is adequately gifted with blarney, anyway.

The legend goes like this:

Back in 1602, one Cormac McCarthy, presumably a descendant of the McCarthy who carved the inscription on the stone some two and a half centuries earlier, concluded an armistice with Lord Carew, the British Lord Mayor of the town of Blarney. Day after day, Lord Carew looked for the surrender of the castle according to the terms agreed upon, but received nothing but soft speeches each day.

In time, he became the laughing stock of Queen Elizabeth's ministers and the dupe of the blarneying Lord of Blarney.

One more question:

Why is the kissing of the Stone of Blarney such a difficult feat to make it inadvisable for those with weak backs?

Well, the Stone is imbedded in the outer wall of the castle, some three or four feet down from a floor, whose edge is perhaps a couple of feet from the castle wall.

There is only one possible way to reach it with your mouth, if you are bent on kissing it. You lie down on your back on the floor, with your head toward the wall. You grasp a couple of iron bars attached rigidly to the outer wall, and pull yourself backward until your head touches the wall.

At this point, an attendant grasps your feet. You bend your head back sharply, in order to bring you upside down and face to face with the wall that contains the stone. With the aid of the attendant who is gripping your ankles, you let yourself down until your lips come opposite the stone, which you KISS.

You are then dragged back up by the heels. Considering the state of our President's back, we must agree that he is wise in refraining from kissing the Blarney Stone.

Three Survive Wilderness Stay

GOVERNMENT CAMP (UPI)—Three persons missing on a fishing trip walked into this community Friday afternoon and told of eating rhododendron blooms and huckleberry leaves to keep up their strength.

They were John Eivers, 26; Douglas Clark, 16, and Mark Taylor, 16, all of Portland.

They left their car Thursday and walked in to Pencil Lake, southwest of Mt. Hood. They were unable to start the vehicle when they returned late in the afternoon.

All they had left of their lunches were some apples and a candy bar, which they supplemented with the local foliage. They slept Thursday night and then hiked out. All three were in good condition.

Governor To Get Added Protection

SALEM (UPI) — The Oregon House decided today to offer some additional protection to the governor.

It passed a resolution instructing the superintendent of state police to take on the job of protecting Gov. Mark Hatfield and his family.

The governor and his family have been subject from time to time to mail or telephone threats, messages painted on their home, and similar incidents. The latest and most serious occurred last month when bullets were fired at the governor's home. One put a hole in his car. He and his wife and two small children had been in the garden a half hour earlier.

The Hatfields until now have had part time guards who doubled at other jobs.

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Full Power To Protect Civil Rights Being Eyed

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International

The department of Justice lists 27 areas of civil rights in which there is some degree of federal jurisdiction.

What Negroes now demand and what President Kennedy probably intends to get for them is legislation to put the full power of the U. S. government behind a guarantee to all citizens of each of those rights. The full power of the U. S. government includes the armed forces. And on the record so far it must be assumed the President will be prepared to call out the troops or armed civilians to support integration by judicial decision.

The 24 civil rights range from the right to vote to the right not to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude.

The rights more directly at issue in the current situation include: protection against discrimination in employment, protection against denial of use or enjoyment of any governmentally operated facility, protection against discrimination by state authority.

Demand Complete Integration

More generally, Negroes are demanding integration of all places of public accommodation, restaurants, theaters, vehicles, parks, pools and such. That is the central point of controversy today.

It was the hot spot in 1957 when the Eisenhower civil rights bill was before Congress. The Eisenhower proposals were all-inclusive, as Kennedy's are expected to be.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.) blasted the heart out of the Eisenhower bill in a Senate speech on July 2, 1957. Russell complained that the bill was being glibly described as a moderate effort to assure the right to vote. Not so said Russell. He continued:

"The heart of this bill is found in Section III. It would authorize the attorney general to bring suits (seek injunctions) whether the aggrieved party wished him to sue or not. Under this section injunction suits could result in jailing of American citizens without benefit of jury trial.

"I unhesitatingly assert that Section III was deliberately drawn to enable the use of the military forces to destroy the system of separation of the races in the Southern states."

Russell's speech reached into the White House itself. President Eisenhower began an astonishing retreat from Section III of his own civil rights bill. The section was killed by Senate vote and the 1957 civil rights bill became substantially a project to assure voting rights.

The Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, June 3, the 154th day of 1963 with 211 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1864, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., Gen. Ulysses S. Grant failed to outflank and smash Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

In 1935, the French liner Normandie made her maiden voyage across the Atlantic in four days, 11 hours, and 42 seconds, establishing a new record.

In 1937, the Duke of Windsor, formerly King Edward VIII of Great Britain, was married to Mrs. Wallis Warfield Simpson of Baltimore.

In 1940, the Allied evacuation at Dunkerque, France, which began on May 28, was completed.

A thought for the day — Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant said: "Labor disgraces no man; unfortunately you occasionally find men disgrace labor."

Post-Stalin Liberalization Goes Long Way In Poland

EDITOR'S NOTE: The chief European diplomatic correspondent of United Press International is on a tour of the Communist satellite countries. In this dispatch he reports on Polish internal problems.

By K. C. THALER

WARSAW (UPI)—Post-Stalin liberalization has gone a long way in Poland, and the regime is now cautiously applying some brakes.

Chief reason given for what is termed a "slight tightening" is the pressure arising from growing economic difficulties which are causing the government considerable concern.

Ranking officials concede the country's economic situation has become the chief preoccupation of the regime. Everything else, including ideological and political problems, is being subordinated to some serious thinking about how to tackle the economic pressures.

"A new look" for the country's economic planning is being suggested by some of the advisers.

Economy Stalls

Broadly, the economy has stalled. New investment is needed on a considerable scale, but the means are short and the requirements tall. The country must export because it needs this income for its vital imports, including a lot of hard currency from the West.

Much of the trouble is blamed officially on last year's bad harvest and an extremely grim winter which cut into reserves and slowed over-all operations.

But critics—and they are many and outspoken here—say this is only part of the story. They blame family or inadequate planning for the shortcomings, along with lack of foresight and a developing imbalance in the over-all economic structure.

When over-ambitious plans were

cut back in the wake of the liberalization program, the balance was partly upset. Generally, it seems developing industry came up against a bottleneck caused, among other things, by inadequate power supply. The country's transport, overburdened already, also is in dire need of enlargement and improvement.

Wages Are Low

There are other problems. Wages and salaries have been kept low, under a near-freeze, and pressure is growing for an upward adjustment in the light of rising prices. The state doubled charges for electricity and gas earlier this month.

More jobs have to be found, with some 250,000 new job-seekers entering the employment market every year.

Nobody in an authoritative position disputes the need for a planned economy here, at least in industry and trade, but there is an occasional admission that plans too can go awry.

The government now is ostensibly putting its mind to drastic measures for adjustment. Whether it has the answers is not clear. What is obvious, in the face of the grumbling and criticism, is that it wants its people to work harder and complain less.

Follows Own Line

There is no tendency in the toughening line, at least so far, to follow the Soviet example and enforce the party line in the arts and in writing. Abstract paintings are in open display, as a sort of proud demonstration of a go-it-alone policy.

Nor are there outward signs of any direct interference with the people's movements or private lives.

But there are discreet hints that persistent negative criticism may be curbed a bit. Social, economic and financial crimes are to be "punished more severely."

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In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of The News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
June 3, 1923

It was announced today that a specially designed and built car, which designers estimate will travel 105 miles per hour is being completed at Lockwood garage. It is expected to create a sensation at the Medford races June 15. The car was built by Harry McKibbin, head mechanic at the garage.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick has resigned as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in New York because of recent criticisms of his pulpit utterances by the Presbyterian assembly at Indianapolis. The church, however, refused to accept the resignation.

25 YEARS AGO
June 3, 1928

Henry Ford said in Detroit today in his first statement on public affairs since he visited Washington, D. C., that "we are going to have the greatest era of prosperity and happiness we have ever known."

The annual Roseburg School District election is slated June 20. Terms ending statements like "Piles have caused to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dynal)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in supplementary or treatment form under the name Protoparap 229. At all drug counters.

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids, stop itching, and relieve pain—without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have caused to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dynal)—discovery of a world-famous research institute. This substance is now available in supplementary or treatment form under the name Protoparap 229. At all drug counters.